

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. VIII

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FEBRUARY 4, 1915

NUMBER 23

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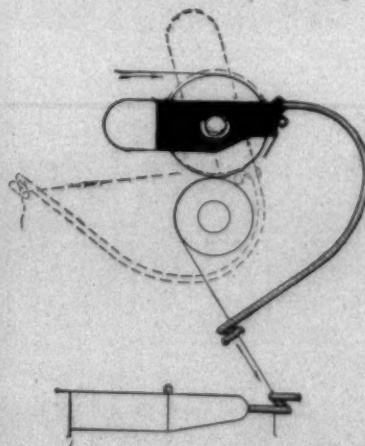
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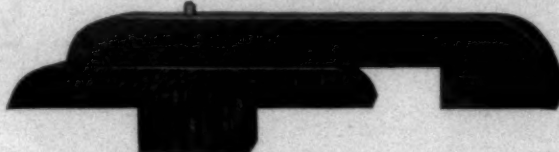
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Write us the number of your employees and water pressure and we'll present an interesting proposition to you promptly.

**Puro Sanitary
Drinking Fountain Company**

342 Main Street, Haydenville, Mass.



Actual Size 7" High

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME VIII

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FEBRUARY 4, 1915

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Contract Obligations in Dry Goods Trade

In the early days of the world's history this subject assumed but little importance. Trading consisted simply of swapping one commodity for another and no one had occasion to consult his lawyer, but with the growth of civilization and the increase of the complexity of living, commerce took on a new form which called not only for the making of goods after the order was placed, but also the granting of extended credits after the delivery of the same.

Some centuries ago there was enacted in England, in the days of Charles II, a statute which bore the title, "An Act for the Prevention of Frauds and Perjuries." It began with this recital of its purpose in the quaint language of the time: "For prevention of many fraudulent practices which are commonly endeavored to be upheld by Perjury and Subordination of Perjury, Bee

signed by the party to be charged or his agent in that behalf.

"2. The provision of this section applies to every such contract or sale, notwithstanding that the goods may be intended to be delivered at some future time, or may not at the time of such contract or sale be actually made, procured or provided or fit or ready for delivery or some act may be requisite for the making or completing thereof, or rendering the same fit for delivery, but if the goods are to be manufactured by the seller especially for the buyer and are not suitable for sale to others in the ordinary course of the seller's business, the provision of this section shall not apply.

"3. There is an acceptance of goods within the meaning of this section where the buyer either before or after delivery of the goods expresses by word or conduct his

was added to the statute.

Doubtless it will be found, if it has not already been found, that the purpose of the statute makers has not been completely fulfilled, but it appears that the statute as it stands is sufficiently clear and certain for the guidance of merchants, manufacturers, etc., to enter into contracts for the sale and delivery of goods.

In New York State the statute relates to goods of the value of \$50 and upward and I am told that in Massachusetts, New Jersey and some other states the amount is \$500 and in Ohio \$2,500. The efforts of the people who promoted the uniform sales act sought to place the amount at \$500.

Seller Bound By Contract.

"The seller of merchandise is bound by his contract on the delivery of a signed copy of the order, but the purchaser is not obligated

sample. To the latter in seasons when we have a declining market the goods bought. This naturally results in hardship not only to the seller but also to those buying who observe the rules of honor governing trade and who are naturally on the raw material, as in present season in some lines, he finds it equally hard in some cases to get the purchaser to take all or even part of handicapped by their less conscientious competitors.

When a contract is made and violated by either party we have our courts as the last resort. This is force, which should not be necessary. We should trade on the good rule, that is, what is binding on one is likewise binding on the other.

Trading is done solely on confidence and honor. "You would not make a contract for any large quantity of goods with a manufacturer with whom you did not have con-



Duncan Mills, Greenville, S. C.

it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, and with the advice and consent of the Lords, Spirituall and Temporall, and the Commons in this present Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same."

This statute in substance has been reenacted into laws of all the states of the Union. There is a difference of opinion as to whether in respect to some of its provisions the statute has been in fact preventive or promotive of prejudices. A few years ago a work of procuring uniformity of laws in the several States of the Union was undertaken, and there was enacted in a number of States a general relating to the law of sales. That statute as enacted in the State of New York reads as follows:

"1. A contract to sell or a sale of any goods or choses in action of the value of fifty dollars or upward shall not be inforceable by action unless the buyer shall accept part of the goods, or choose in action so contracted to be sold or sold, and actually receive the same, or give something in earnest to bind the contract, or in part payment or unless some note or memorandum in writing of the contract or sale be

assent to becoming the owner of these specific goods."

The original statute of the State and generally of all States was in substance like the first sub-division of that section, but did not contain the second and the third sub-divisions. I presume that in all States in which that general sales act has not been adopted the statute of fraud remains in substantial accord with the first subdivision of our present statute.

Before the enactment of our present statute there was a good deal of controversy as to whether certain contracts were contracts for the sale of the goods, and so within the statute, or were contracts for the manufacture of goods and so not within the statute.

The courts made hundreds of adjudications upon that subject, and the result of their adjudications was to make such conflict between not only the adjudications of one State as distinguished from another State, but between the adjudications of different courts in different cases in one State. It was for the purpose of making the law certain and clear in respect to that class of cases that the second paragraph of the section

to that contract unless signed by him or one of his agents or has paid a part of the price or has accepted the goods or any part thereof. The delivery and acceptance of finished samples but not swatches as part of the contract is all that is necessary under the statute.

In the early days of this country, trading in dry goods was done very much like the swapping of commodities in the early centuries—the manufacturers made up their merchandise which they sold and took purchaser's notes in exchange. Later on, when the purchasers found it necessary to have their goods put up under special brands and packing, it was necessary to sell goods in advance, which necessitated some kind of a memorandum or contract, and about that time our trouble started, for which both the buyer and the seller are to blame.

The absence of uniform laws which are not clearly understood and not universally observed works a hardship to both buyer and seller. To the former in seasons when merchandise is scarce and the mills are well sold ahead he finds it hard to get all his goods delivered on time and possibly in some cases up to

confidence as to his ability to fill the contract as taken and up to sample, nor would the manufacturer or his agent accept orders unless he was reasonably sure that the purchaser would accept the goods and pay for the same in accordance with the contract.

A seller who would allow the purchaser to cancel his contract which would enable him to buy similar merchandise at a lower price is discriminating against the merchant who lives up to his contract regardless of trade conditions.

A contract is a matter of property and should be considered as such.

We know of manufacturers who have tried to be relieved of their contracts or have wilfully delayed delivery of goods for the reason that the market on raw material has advanced and the goods could not be delivered except at a loss. We know also of buyers of merchandise who have tried to get out of their contracts for the reason there has been a decline in the price of the raw material and similar merchandise could be bought for less.

Your association since its organization (Continued on Page 15).

IN TIMES OF WAR PREPARE FOR PEACE

The record of 1914 is written; the results analyzed. You know what you can afford to do in the way of new equipment and what you cannot afford not to do to prepare for the great volume of business approaching on the inevitable wave of prosperity.

Let us talk things over with you. We are *specialists* in textile machinery from the picker to the loom, and should be able to suggest things of interest. Write us.

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Pickers and Revolving Flat Cards

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SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVE
J. H. MAYES,
Independence Building, CHARLOTTE, North Carolina

A Few Letters.

Bellevue Worsted Mills

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan 26th, 1915.
Mr. David Clark,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir: I wish to congratulate you on the superb speech you delivered in Washington at the meeting of the Child Labor Committee as published in the New York Daily Trade Record, and you certainly deserve the thanks of every textile manufacturer in the United States.

As you know, no man is safe today in risking one dollar of his capital in any department of the textile business, for every class of people outside of our business seem to be in deadly opposition to the textile manufacturer of this country who is continually assailed by legislators, congressmen, ministers of the Gospel, priests, anarchists, socialists and every form of human hot-air bags that is known, until those of us who consider our employees part and parcel of our family, become weary in well-doing, being overwhelmed by the avalanche of ignoramus who oppose us in every direction at each and every opportunity.

In our state as in many others, they force able-bodied minors out of our mills on to the streets and will not even erect schools to give them the proper education. Consequently these children become a tax on the public and in the end, God only knows what becomes of them in the shuffle.

You understand the question so thoroughly and completely that I

will not consume your time in any arguments that I might produce, as I am unanimous, and endorse every sentiment you have expressed, and any time you are in Philadelphia in our neighborhood, I will be only too glad to have you call at our mill, but like other mills we are doing no business.

Again thanking you for the interest you have taken in behalf of the manufacturer, I am,

Most truly yours,
Benj. W. Greer.

The Trion Company

Trion, Ga., Jan. 25th, 1915.

Mr. David Clark, Editor,
Textile Bulletin,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir: I have just read your "Demand For a Square Deal" before the National Child Labor Conference, and I want to say to you that it is very good indeed. I think you gave the facts as they exist in a very striking and impressive way. Your courage is commended, none of our cotton mill officials, who are in touch and position have seemed to take the time to put up just such a defence. It is hoped that this may be an opening wedge for the true facts to be given instead of a one-sided, prejudiced statement, with no intentions other than to further their own selfish purposes.

We have new child labor law in effect in this state which provides that no child under 14 1-2 years old may be allowed to labor in the mills unless it has a widowed mother, or has attended school for a period during the previous

year. This law at present has worked no hardship nor inconvenience on the mills but has worked much inconvenience on the mill people. I know of several families who need the child labor and the child above 1 years would be better, and I dare say, would make a better man or woman should they be allowed to work, rather than roam the streets. There is much to be said on this question and what we need is to give the facts as you state them and not a one-sided statement.

Yours very truly,
C. P. Thompson, Supt.

Dixie Cotton Mill Company

Mooreville, N. C., Jan. 29, 1915.
Mr. David Clark,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir: I have just finished reading your speech before the National Child Labor Conference, and I wish to congratulate you on the defense you have put up in behalf of the mill people of our Southland. What you said is true and to the point. All that the mill men and the mill people want is fair play.

I have worked in the mill for 24 years, and I have not yet found a case as bad as they have been described by these muckrakers.

Yours very truly,
H. Lee Dearman, Supt.

Belton Mills

Belton, S. C. Jan. 29, 1915.

Mr. David Clark,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Mr. Clark: I have read with a great deal of interest your address on the 6th inst. before the National

Child Labor Conference at Washington, D. C., and I desire to express to you my congratulations on the impartial and fearless way in which you presented the facts in regard to child labor in the South, and I feel sure that good is bound to come from such an address as this.

With kind regards, I am,
Yours very truly,
Lewis D. Blake.

Color Testing.

The chemist who wishes to determine what dye (or dyes for what he knows) has been used in preparing a given uniform color on a fabric, must be much more than a chemist. He must have an eye as trained as the palate of a tea-taster, who is a man of prime importance in a wholesale tea warehouse. No man can analyze all teas by chemical method, and no man can detect all dyes that may be present in a variously colored pattern or even in a self-color. Not only must the tester of dyeings be an expert colorist, with a keen eye for minute variations in shade and hue, but he must know current dyeing styles, and be able to form a likely guess from the look of the fabric what dye has been used on it. His qualifications, therefore, obviously include an extensive acquaintance (too large it cannot be) with the results produced by known dyes on known fibres. No one outside the dyeing trade has any idea as to what comparative perfecting the eyesight of a color expert can be brought, both in identifying fibres and dyes. For him

simple chemical methods are valuable, for one less skilled they are of very little use.

Now, after having made it clear that it is impossible to devote more than one installment of this series to the detection of dyes on the fibre, we may go on to conclude the little we have to say here. The reader is recommended to consult the tables of Heermann, of Nolting and Lehne, and especially those of Green. He will observe that Green resorts to different tables, according (a) to the color, and (b) to the nature of the fibre dyed, whether it is animal or vegetable. Huge as these tables are, their defects are visible at the most cursory glance. Whether it might be possible to revise them and keep them up-to-date is a question. At the same time, they are essential to any one, even if he be the best colorist on the face of the earth, who is investigating the nature of dyeing.

We now conclude this part of our subject with a few notes on the detection of a few special cases that are really amenable to simple methods.

Indigo dyeings can be recognized by boiling alcohol, or boiling aqueous solution of alum or borax, dissolving out nothing, and so remaining colorless during the boil. The treatment with boiling borax will, however, reveal the presence in the dyeing of aniline or indigo-carmin in association with the indigo. In the former case the borax will turn red, in the latter blue, instead of remaining white and transparent. The blue caused by indigo-carmin is unaffected by concentrated sulphuric acid, but if much aniline dye is present as well as indigo-carmin, the latter will still give the blue will be yellowed or reddened by the sulphuric acid if any large proportion of aniline dye has been used.

If a supposed indigo dyeing is browned by alkalis, Prussian blue is probably present. A further good test of indigo dyeings is to boil them thoroughly with glacial acetic, filter, and shake the filtrate with ether. The ether will rise to the top on standing and bring the dissolved indigo with it. With pure indigo the subjacent liquid is colorless. If it is yellow, natural vegetable dyes are probably present. If the indigo was associated with artificial dyes (other than artificial indigo, which is identical with the natural product), the solution will probably be blue, but may have nearly any color, even yellow. It is a good plan to test indigo dyeings by very cautiously heating a scrap of the fibre in the bottom of a dry test tube. Indigo can be sublimed in this way and will give the characteristic blue deposit with its coppery sheen on the inner surface of the upper half of the test tube.

Alizarine red dyeings are bleached by baryta water. Alizarine blue dyeings are remarkable for being unaffected by weak bleach. Phosphoric acid gives on heating an orange solution blued by ammonia.

Aniline black is turned to a brown red by bleaching powder and stripped by long treatment with permanganate of potash and oxalic acid.

Basic dyes, unless in some cases when they are associated with di-

rect cotton colors, are usually stripped by 70 per cent alcohol, and the tincture can be used on tanned cotton to identify the dye.

It is always a most excellent plan to give a dyeing under examination a thorough boiling with water. If means are at hand for doing this at a slight overpressure, so much the better. Water at a temperature of 100 to 110 degrees C. strips completely a large number of dyes, particularly untopped direct cotton colors, and evaporation of the solution will give the solid dye, the identification whereof will then not be complicated by the presence of the dyed goods.

If a dyeing when boiled with hydrochloric acid gives off sulphuretted hydrogen, a colorless gas which colors a piece of paper wetted with a solution of lead, copper or silver salt, and put over the mouth of the test tube, and has a smell of rotten eggs, the dye is almost cer-

tainly a sulphur dye, and can be identified by the color of the dyeing. Some aniline blacks give off small quantities of sulphuretted hydrogen under treatment with hydrochloric acid, but much less than those evolved by the sulphur dyes.—Textile Colorist.

North Carolina Industries.

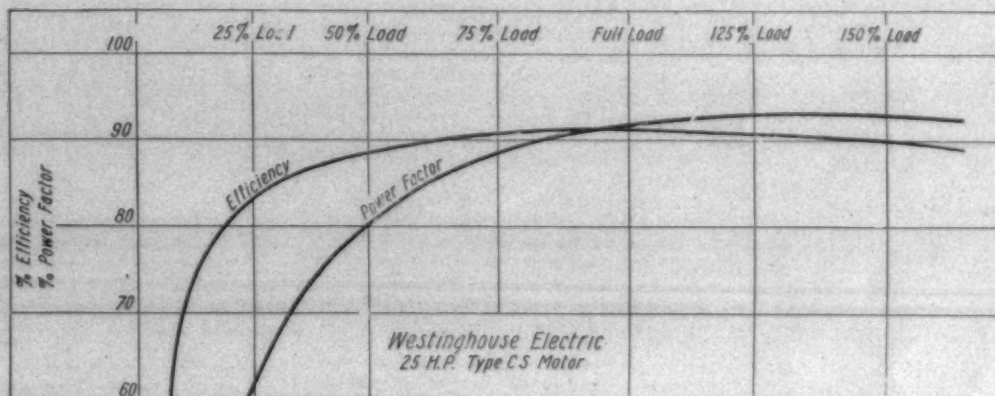
Raleigh, Jan. 30.—According to figures compiled by Commissioner of Labor and Printing M. L. Shipman, there are in North Carolina 296 cotton mills, 78 knitting mills, six woolen mills and four cordage mills. There are 775 factories other than textile and furniture plants. The miscellaneous factories have \$20,738,000 invested, their output last year amounted to \$97,062,107 and they employ 38,655 people. The number of cotton mill spindles reported was 3,704,709 and of looms

62,056. Cotton mill employees numbered 54,960.

Diamin Fast Brown G F Patented.

This is a new dyestuff brought out by the Cassella Color Company and fully described in Supplement No. 9, to their well known volume on Cotton Dyeing. The color is shown on raw cotton, cotton yarn and piece goods and judging from its properties as described it should no doubt prove of considerable interest to dyers of cotton who require a color to form the basis of terra cotta and similar shades.

This series of supplements appear to be of general interest to cotton dyers and all such who might not now be in regular receipt of them should have their names upon the Cassella Color Company mailing list for all future issues.



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Efficiency will Save You Money

WHERE motors must operate continuously all day long, as they do in textile mills, a per cent or two improvement in their efficiency means a material saving in power costs.

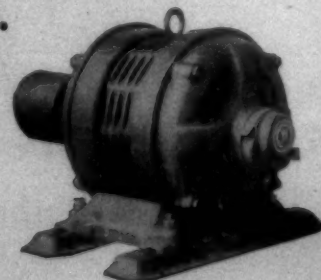
The efficiency of the Westinghouse Electric CS Motor line is higher than that of any other on the market. The curve shown above is typical. Ask the Westinghouse representative for the efficiency guarantees on the motors in which you are interested and compare with those of other makes.

Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
East Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Contest Closes

127 Central Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

I believe in using a good grade of slasher cloth. Have two sets at the slasher, and keep one soaking while using the other. We keep pressure rolls painted with white lead to prevent rust. Then put two or three wraps of cloth on them before putting on the slasher cloth. The tensions is regulated by covering the calender roll with cloth. It must be covered smoothly, so it will not cut the yarn. Only put enough cloth on the roll to keep tight enough to prevent the yarn slipping around on the cylinder.

Careful oiling is very essential owing to more or less water around the oil holes. The marking arrangement on all machines can be easily changed, so the weaver can run all cuts in different weaves the same length by changing slasher gear according to contraction. It is very important to keep the elasticity in the yarn. This is regulated by friction and the amount of weight run on the pressure rolls. It is also important to build good selvages on the loom beams. Pack cylinders carefully with soft packing so as not to bind them, for binding them stretches the yarn. Care should be taken to see that all valves are tight and free from leaks and that all of them are in good working order. Some mills have considerable trouble with spots in cloth, which look like oil, but which are really impurities from the size box. Proper cleaning of size boxes is very essential, for under no conditions should lumps of any kind be allowed to collect on the sides of the box. Some compounds and starches require more care than others, especially on starting in the morning. Spots on the cloth resembling oil can be traced to the size box, for these lumps after going through the squeeze rolls have their contents pressed into the yarn. Clean size boxes thoroughly after the completion of each set of warps. This can be done by having a water pipe placed near the box and connecting a hose to it so as to reach any part of the box.

Speed is a very important factor in slashing. I do not believe in unnecessary speed. Run slashers slowly enough to allow the yarn passing through to become thoroughly saturated with size so that it can be dried with a reasonable amount of steam pressure. Another important thing to watch is not to allow machine to stop during the slashing of a warp. With good warps and by careful watching there should be very few laps and these can easily be cut off and carefully fastened to the thread next to it without stopping the machine. This will eliminate hard sized places getting in the weave room. When the beam is full (and I recommend doffing without piling up the beams for mills using tying machines cannot be too careful in keeping the ends perfectly straight, for by examining warps in a weave room where slasher men are allowed to put extra cuts on beams where a high sley weave is woven, you will find if troubled with crossed warps they are near selvages caused by running front comb in) change beams as quickly as possible.

We now come to what, in my mind, is a very important process in our discussion, namely the proper handling of warps after they are slashed, and before they are put in the loom. I do not think a warp should ever touch the floor, but be taken direct from the rack where there is no chance to soil them in any way. Racks should be made according to the size of warps, and warps kept on them until needed by

the drawing-in department, then taken from the drawing-in machine back to racks until they are put in looms. This will eliminate waste which most mills are not prepared to rework, which sells for a quarter of what you can get for it if you take the proper care of the warps.

Drawing-in.

Before drawing or tying a new warp, the harness should be carefully inspected and if necessary, broken eyes replaced, bent reed dents straightened, both harness and reeds cleaned, drop wires straightened if bent. Then the operator will have no trouble in drawing patterns straight. If the warp is to be tied, it is very necessary to lease the warp at the loom before cutting it out, so it can be laid in the tie-in machine exactly as it runs in the looms. By so doing you will certainly get well tied warps for the machine ties ends exactly as you place the ends in the machine.

Georgia.

Number Thirty-Six.

First, it is very necessary to see that the yarn is properly handled in the spooling. Each frame should be gone over at least once a week, and see that each spindles is set properly. The yarn should be run as evenly as possible on the spool and not the extreme barrel-shape. When the end is pieced at the end of the spool, and the traverse is near the center, this will cause the spool to unwind faster while the yarn is coming from the end than from the center, thereby taking out a great amount of stretch. Such ends are more liable to break on the loom causing loss of time and production, making a defect in the cloth and such cloth is classed and sold for seconds.

A good firm spool 1-2 inch larger in circumference in the center is most desirable. There are some gouts and lumps in the best spinning. The spooler guides should be set so as to clean all such defects from the yarn.

The guides should be set one-half over the diameter of the yarn being run. A high speed on any spooler is very destructive to the after processes, and a slow speed tends toward a stronger and more elastic yarn, with fewer knots. Fewer knots in the yarn means fewer knots in the warp, which will increase your production, and besides better goods are made. Size will not penetrate through a knot as well as through a single thread. I would recommend a spindle speed of 600 to 700 R. P. M. The frames should be cleaned thoroughly once a week, and should not be fanned off while the frame is in motion.

The knotters should be kept in first-class condition. See that no slip or faulty knots are made. Each knotter should be examined by a competent man at least once a week. If the knotters are given proper care they are a great aid to the weaving and a larger and better quality of cloth can be produced.

The operation of a warper is so simple that, for this reason, very few mill men know that by neglecting its operation the yarn can at this stage be made defective, warping is not considered an important feature of the ordinary method of warp preparation and this is where a great mistake is made. The warper-tender as well as the spooler tender will make some defective knots and for this reason why not use this wonderful little machine at the warpers and again improve conditions?

After a warper creel has been properly adjusted, the skewers should be examined and if found to be slightly worn they should be taken out. Skewers are very cheap and when slightly worn they cause the spool to rub on the tier-strip thus increasing the strain on the yarn. The skewer wears to such an extent that it is at a standstill, and there is of course, still more strain on the yarn.

The rise roll, or fall roll should work freely taking up all the slack in the yarn when the machine stops and no kinks allowed to pass through. The drop wires should be looked after very closely, see that they work and drop freely. When an end breaks the machine should stop immediately. Drop wires should be cleaned with kerosene. See that no rust accumulates in the eye which is inserted in the brass base. When a full beam is taken off, the top of the warper should be fanned out, and all the lint gotten out of the drop wires with a wire brush, which is made for that purpose. The expansion comb should be set properly. A high selvage on the beam will run slack on the slasher and will give trouble in the weave room. The beams should be trued and all lost motion taken out before starting. A good warper tender is very essential to good work, and should be reminded frequently of the importance of getting the ends up exactly straight and should at all times tie a weavers knot.

I would recommend 450 to 500 ends to the beam, say No. 30s yarn, 46-inch beam. This will give about 1-8 inch space for each thread. Too many ends are often run on a beam, when they are crowded together they are more liable to stick to each other and will give considerable trouble in the weave room.

Slashing is considered the most important in warp preparation. Sizing warps requires experience and good judgment to prevent trouble. When stock is in process the basis of good weaving lies in well slashed warps. After the beams are arranged in the slasher creel, each beam should be trued, one with the other. The slack roll should work freely, taking up all slack when the machine is stopped. The size roll should be level. Should one end be lower than the other, the yarn on this side of the machine will pass through a greater amount of size than on the other. Also the squeeze roll will be out of line and will not do its work properly. After a squeeze roll is covered a level should be placed on its surface to see if it is level. There are few slasher tenders who do not do this as they claim that it has very little to do with even sizing. Nevertheless uneven size rolls have in the past and are today giving trouble in many weave rooms. The size roll should be well cushioned. The cushion should be changed at least every three months. In recovering them I have found white lead very good, using about 3 pounds next to

the roll. This will prevent a great quantity of rust from coming through, which will harden your cushion and render it useless. The best quality of blanket should be used, washing it thoroughly with hot water when you stop at noon or at night using hot water again when starting up.

The vat should be washed out at noon and at night and no lumps allowed to collect in the bottom of the vat. Such lumps are liable to pass through, causing a hard place in the warp which will give bad results at the loom.

All slashers are provided with a safety or pop valve. Such valves are used for the safety of the cylinders. Just enough steam should be carried to dry the yarn too much will parch or bake the yarn. Such work will also give trouble.

The quantity of steam should be regulated by the speed of the slasher and the number of yarn. The press roll should be looked after closely, one cut should be run on each beam before it is let down, as the warp can be run with less tension without the press roll as with it. A firm beam should be made, not too hard, say medium is most desired. The above can be regulated by the friction and the weight on the press roll. The front roll should take up the yarn with the least tension possible, only enough to keep the yarn from bagging between the size roll and the cylinder.

The sizing of warps is considered the most important feature of warp preparation. I contend that half of the weave room troubles start at the size pan. Sizing too light or too heavy, too much steam in the cylinder, too much friction on the yarn renders it weak, making it hard and brittle. The amount of starch used in one making should not be so many buckets and so many half buckets. But should be so many pounds. Your compound or softening should also be weighed. I have often found too much guess work right here. Each ingredient should go on a pair of scales before going into the size kettle. Corn starch gives most excellent service penetrating the yarn thoroughly, giving a good body, lays each fibre smooth and allows each thread separate freely. Each mixing should be exactly the same as the preceding one. Any little change made here will make a vast difference in the weave room. Fifty minutes will cook most any mixing long enough, although some starch requires more cooking than others. There should be about the same quantity of size in the pan all along frequently admitting it in small quantities and keeping it at a slow boil so the size will penetrate the yarn and stay there. The lease strings should be run through every third beam, or about every 2,000 yards and more often if the set runs badly. Slasher tape or comb should be used to keep all threads in position. As the process of slashing is extremely important it should be in charge of a thorough and com-

Guessing Blank.

I guess that the contest article signed _____

will win first prize.

Name

Address

petent man. One hour's carelessness will cause weeks of worry and many yards of seconds.

Through the complete course of warp preparation every little detail should be carefully considered and worked out thoroughly.

The warps should be delivered to the drawing-in machine in good shape and as neatly as possible. The operator should see that all ends are at their proper places. A good running warp depends on the careful handling in the drawing room.

Why not do everything possible to deliver the warp to the weaver in as straight a manner as when they left the slasher? The operator should see that the harness is set with the needle entering the center of the eye on each end of the harness before starting. After the warp is drawn-in, all threads that are dropped by the needle should be re-drawn by hand.

The loom should be cleaned and well oiled, all bolts should be tightened after the warp is laid in at the back of the loom and tied in properly. The shuttle should be passed through by hand several times. The harness should be set well open on each snade. With every thing set and all ends in, the warp is now ready for weaving.

U. S. A.

Number Thirty-Seven.

Spooling.

In the preparation of warp yarn, to insure good spooling, the following points should be carefully looked after.

The traverse rods on spoolers should work up and down smoothly, therefore clean the lifting rods regularly. Adjust the stroke of the traverse so that the guide lays the yarn on the spool to within 1/16 inch of the spool heads, both top and bottom. This will cause the yarn to build up to a larger diameter in the center of the spool, tapering down to the heads, similar to the shape of a barrel. One advantage of this method of winding is that more yarn is put on the spool. Another is that the yarn will not stuff off the end of the spool thereby causing waste and the extra expense of straightening out such defective work.

For a 30's warp yarn set the spooler guides to a No. 12 card gauge (.012 inch). This setting, the writer finds from experience, gives the best results, as it is close enough to catch all slugs and bunches, and cleans the yarn without scraping it. The guide settings should be gone over once a week by a competent person in order to keep them to the correct setting.

Fanning off the spooler should only be done while the machine is stopped, and never while it is running. If fanning off is done while the machine is in operation the fly falls on the yarn and is wound with it on the spool.

Another important point in spooling is to see that the spooler tenders use care in making knots. After the two ends are tied together the correct way is for the tender to ease the yarn down to the guide until it is at its normal running tension. If she drops the yarn it is more than apt to kink up and these kinks, in the majority of cases, will not pull out until the yarn is subjected to the loom tension. When this takes place on the loom it will let the drop wire down and stop the loom thereby causing a loss of production.

Warping.

Before creeling in a new set of

spools the warper and creel should be cleaned of all fly. The drop wires should be kept in smooth working condition so they will fall easily when an end breaks. If this is not attended to and the warper tender is depended upon to catch broken ends, the result is that some ends on the beam will be considerably shorter than others.

The rise roll or drop roll, as the case may be, should work promptly when the warper stops so that the slack may be taken up and prevent any of the ends from kinking. Warpers should be started up slowly. A good warper tender exercises care in tying up broken ends to see that they are straight, for if they are tangled they will break back on the slasher, causing "laps."

An important point in warp preparation, which should be kept in mind throughout all the processes, and which I would strongly emphasize, is to keep all ends straight and unbroken. If the warps go to the looms straight and unbroken, with other conditions right, the result will be good production and first quality cloth.

The warper clocks should be set back to the same point for each beam so the section beams will run out on the slasher as nearly together as possible. Lack of attention to this means more waste on the slasher. The small brass roll on the front of the warper should work free and not rub against the face of the frame work as is sometimes seen. If this roll rubs it places more tension on the yarn and causes it to stretch unduly, thereby weakening it. Besides this particular beam will have more waste left on it when the set runs out in the slasher on account of the stretch before mentioned.

Slashing.

When running out a set on the slasher, last loom beam should be left on the front. The yarn between the loom beam and the squeeze rolls can then be wound on the loom beam when the new set make waste of this yarn, which is not at all necessary.

After the new set has been tied in and the ends counted in the comb on the back of the slasher leave the squeeze rolls and immersion roll up until the sheet of yarn comes straight and the lease strings have passed, then lower these rolls. This method leaves a few yards of soft yarn which has to be cut off on the front, the yarn following is then ready for the loom beam. It is always best to make only soft waste on the slasher because it sells for more than hard waste.

The new set should be carefully leased on the start, and if any number of laps occur a new lease should be taken. The number of laps on the section beams determines largely how well the warping is being done.

There is usually a perforated steam pipe in the size box under the immersion roll. The immersion roll should not be lowered nearer than about 2 inches to this pipe, for the size is apt to be thinner close to this pipe due to the condensed steam.

To insure uniform results the size should be maintained at a constant level in the size box. The best level is to have the size two-thirds the way up on the immersion roll. In order to maintain this level automatically, and make it fool proof, the size box should be equipped with an overflow pipe connected to the intake of a circulating size pump. The supply pipe from the size constantly circulated through the size box. In locating the overflow place it in the opposite end from the sup-

ply pipe, this insures a positive circulation throughout the whole box. The advantage of circulating the size is to maintain its uniformity, the more uniform the size the more uniform will be the weight of the cloth, appearance, etc.

The steam pressure on the cylinders, for a two cylinder machine, should not exceed five pounds for 2,700 ends of 30-1; three pounds is sufficient to dry a warp of 1,700 ends of 30-1 when putting on as high as 12 per cent of size. It is a common thing to see yarn overdried and scorched as well as to see it underdried.

The positive drive on a slasher is the best and the front roll should be covered with only enough cloth to allow a slight sag to the sheet between the squeeze roll and the large cylinder. If this is pulling tight at this point it is stretching the yarn unduly and weakening it. Put enough weight on the lever of the compression roll to insure a firm beam but not a hard beam. Also see that the comb is spacing the yarn evenly across its width and on the selvages.

The ingredients entering into a size mixing should be accurately weighed out for each batch, if uni-

PROPER LOCATIONS FOR MILLS.

United States Census figures show that since 1880 the consumption of cotton in mills of the cotton growing States has increased 1,502 per cent, as compared with an increase of only 93 per cent in all other states. In the twelve months ended August 31, 1914, Southern mills consumed 162,097 more bales of cotton than the mills of all other States. Three-fourths, or 9,000,000, of the total cotton spindles in the cotton growing States are tributary to Southern Railway tracks. Of the 200 knitting mills in the South over 125 are located along the Southern Railway. Nearly all the Southern woolen and silk mills are also on Southern Railway tracks.

There is a reason for this, and it is not difficult to understand.

The Southern Railway Lines enter and serve most completely those portions of the South where the textile industry is the greatest success, because there are found all the conditions which makes for successful manufacture—the proper transportation facilities, the ease with which the raw material and the needed fuel may be secured, the supply of good labor, the pure water, the low cost of power, and favorable local conditions.

Not only for textile plants but for all other industries the best advantages will be found in this territory.

If you have a plant to locate let us take up with you the question of the proper location. Your plans will be held confidential. Our knowledge of conditions at various points and our experience in locating other mills and the time of our agents in making special investigations are at your service, if desired.

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form results are desired. Keep the water level the same in the kettle for each batch. Corn starch should be boiled for 1 hour at the least, 1 1-2 hours is not too long. Potato starch on the other hand should not be boiled over 1-2 hour. Pure tallow is the best softener obtainable. Scorched tallow should never be used, as it contains very little softening properties. There are a number of good compounds on the market for a person to select from. The quantities of the various ingredients to use depends on the percent of size desired on the warp. The greater the per cent of size the greater the quantities of starch, etc., to a given quantity of water.

Drawing-in and Tying-in.

Warps should be brushed out straight and all ends drawn in or tied in as the case may be. The harness and reeds should be thoroughly cleaned before using, and the reeds should be kept free of rust.

R. P. S.

Number Thirty-Eight.

In my estimation the saying that "it is the little things that count" applies more to the spooling and warping department than any where else in the mill.

In the selection of a man to look after the spooling and warping this fact should be remembered and a man put on that will watch the little things when the overseer is not around as well as when he is present.

In setting up a spooler the stroke should be slightly shorter than the spool to get the desired "barrel shape" to the full spool of yarn, thereby getting more yarn on spool and making less tangled work. All full spools should be marked before being taken down. Each spooler tender should have a different mark. By that means all bad work from spoolers can be located very easily. The help should be taught to be careful in the handling of the yarn so as to keep down bad work and breakage of spools. The guides should be set as close as it is possible to run them without injury to the yarn. I have found that setting close with a .017 card gauge will give results on 30s yarn. In case of an unusually close weave the guides can be closed to a .015, though it is harder to get it spooled. The new style guide commonly called the comb guide can be run with wider setting and still remove more gouts etc., from the yarn than the old guide.

Too close attention cannot be given the guides as a few here and there over the room, opened too wide will cause bad work in the weave room, something we should all strive to prevent.

The making of "kinks" in the spooling room is usually a source of contention and can only be remedied by being eternally on the watch. Special attention should be given new help and an extra effort made to get them started right. The waste question around spoolers is an important one and should be closely watched. Some system should be used to keep up with and locate bad work from the spinning room and a responsible man should look after the tangled yarn, no one else being allowed to cut off anything.

The knotters should be closely looked after and kept oiled and in good working condition. Good work on warpers is essential to good running work in the weave room and in order to get it we must have first class warper tenders.

They are not plentiful or easy to secure but with the proper atten-

tion to the details of the work, good results can, and should be gotten.

Warper creels should be mounted on two or three inch blocks and if possible leave out the bottom row of spools as it prevents a good deal of lint getting on the yarn when sweeping. Ordinarily when creels are raised use a 4" block under ends of frame so as to bring it on level with creel.

No fanning off of any kind should be allowed around warpers except when creeling. A bunch of waste fastened to the end of a wire should be used to clean lint from around drop wires.

My experience with warpers has taught me that not more than 400 ends should be run to the beam, (on the average warper 450 ends,) if it can be avoided. With more than that the drop wires are crowded so close together that frequently when an ends breaks the wire will not drop, causing the machine to keep running and consequently making bad work. Also if the ends are too close together it is hard for the warper tender to get up the broken thread straight without spreading the yarn too wide, which will cause considerable trouble on the slasher. There is a difference of opinion as to whether it is best to run warpers backward or forward.

It is true that a broken thread can be gotten up easier when running backward but the extra strain put on the yarn by running that way causes more broken threads. Everything should be done that is possible to keep the elasticity in the yarn until it reaches the loom. Last but not least by any means we should watch our selvages. A good selvage is absolutely necessary if we are to have good running work. By good, hard work and careful watching and only that way can we deliver to the slasher room the quality of work it is entitled to.

Slashing.

The first thing is to get the number of pounds of starch and compound for the numbers of yarn you are running. Use cold water. Put your compound in first, see that the starch is well dissolved before turning on the steam. After bringing it to a boil cut the steam down and cook 50 minutes before using. Keep the size boiling hard, but not so that it will boil out of the box or jump up on the yarn. In stopping off at night, use a small hose pipe to wash the squeeze rolls and the box. Wash the box well and see that there is no size sticking on the side of the box and no lumps.

On changing sets see that your beams track before counting in. In making up sets for slashing if you are using six beams on your grade of yarn use seven and that will give you a better lease on every beam, and more lease. In running the lease strings run them through the size up over the little cylinder. Catch them and pull them back about 2 yards. That will prevent any thread breaking when you put the lease rod in. Use just enough blanket on front roll to keep yarn from slipping. This will keep the elasticity from being taken out of the yarn. See that the set screw is holding the side shaft.

If three pounds of steam will dry the yarn, do not use four pounds. Run the friction where you can easily dent the warp with your finger. Tight run warp threads are always breaking in the weave room. Keep the ends of your packing roller dressed off round so they will not cut the selvage threads. Set the rake so that the yarn will barely touch the heads of the beams. The

(Continued on Page 16.)

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1915.

How It Happened.

So many have asked how it came about that Mr. Clark was invited to address the National Child Labor Conference that we are giving below the initial correspondence.

Charlotte, N. C., Dec. 22, 1915.

Secretary

National Child Labor Committee,
New York City.

Dear Sir: We understand that you are to hold an Annual Conference in Washington, D. C., on January fifth and sixth, and we assume that being a conference you are willing to hear both sides of the matter which you are to discuss.

We therefore ask, if you would permit our editor to appear before that conference for a ten minute talk relative to child labor conditions in the South.

This publication is entirely independent and no cotton manufacturer owns a dollar of stock in same, and we believe that we are in a position to present the matter from a fair standpoint.

Hoping to hear from you promptly, we are,

Yours very truly,
Southern Textile Bulletin,
David Clark, Editor.

Postal Telegraph Company
New York, Dec. 28th, 1914.

David Clark,
Southern Textile Bulletin,
Charlotte, N. C.

Delighted to have you address Conference Wednesday morning, January sixth.

Owen R. Lovejoy.

From this correspondence it will be seen that we asked for the opportunity and the invitation was extended in response to that request.

Improvement in Business.

There was a distinct and real improvement in the cotton manufacturing business during January and there are very few mills that have not enough orders to run them for a reasonable period.

Prices are not what they should be, in fact, in many cases are on a basis that will only allow the mills to break even but if the mill managers will only sit steady and refuse to allow the commission houses to sell them very far ahead except at a fair margin of profit, we believe that higher prices will soon prevail.

Some mill men who are chronic and perpetual calamity howlers profess to see no improvement in business, but the calamity howlers are almost without exception inefficient managers who make such a low quality that they can never get the full market prices for their goods.

It is inevitable that we should have a large amount of trade for many of the foreign mills are still idle and those that are running are having to pay a high price for cotton and therefore cannot compete with the American mills even though we are having to pay a somewhat higher rate on export shipments.

Germany is having to pay an ocean freight of 3 1-4 cents per pound on cotton and the latest quotation on good middling cotton at Bremen is 16.88 cents.

The rate to England is now 1 to 1 1-4 cents per pound and goods going out of Liverpool pay a proportionately higher freight rate.

In December England exported 9,966,000 pounds of cotton yarns as against 17,207,100 lbs. in December 1913, which is a reduction of 46 per cent. The export of cotton goods by England was \$24,000,000 less during December, 1914, than during December, 1913.

Somebody will have to supply this deficiency and the United States is the only country except Japan that is in position to take advantage of the situation.

Our cotton exports became almost normal during December, 1,202,115 bales having been sent abroad, compared with 1,230,830 bales in December, 1913, and this is to a large extent relieving the situation in the South.

The total value of our imports of all kinds for December was \$114,402,000 as compared with \$184,023,000 in December, 1913, or a reduction of \$70,400,000. On the other hand our exports in December were \$246,266,000 as against \$233,195,000 in December, 1913, or a gain of \$13,000,000.

The following are a few extracts from New York and Philadelphia market reports of the last few days and they show the general tendency of business.

"Southern-made fancy gingham are selling well and the demands this week have shown a considerable improvement. Western houses are purchasing the Southern fancies quite freely."

"Announcements of advances on well known lines of 4-4 bleached goods are due early this week. Buyers who have been holding back on their forward needs on these goods, under the belief that the market had reached top levels, have been

caught short, and in addition to paying the advance, may meet with trouble in getting the deliveries they need."

"Certain mills in Philadelphia are reported as so busy on foreign contracts that domestic business is not wanted, except at advanced prices. Others are rushed with orders that would keep them running nights, but for laws governing employments of women and minors. The situation has been disclosed in statements by several manufacturers."

"A mill manufacturing 28-ounce cloth for mackinaws, it is stated, has steadily advanced the price from 87 1-2 cents a yard to \$1.10.

"Joshua L. Bailey & Company have advanced the price of all wide sheetings for which they are the selling agents 1c. per yard; sheets and pillow cases 25c. to 40c. per dozen."

"The Cone Export & Commission Company has sold up and withdrawn all lines of Revolution canton flannels, bleached domets and solid color flannels for fall. The sales this year were very much large in volume than last year owing to a larger production being supplied as well as a much larger demand."

From machinery and supply agents come reports of rush orders for small lots of machinery needed to put mills up to full operating capacity and from cotton dealers come statements of cotton purchases by mills that confirm the reported sales of goods.

For the first time in many months Fall River, Mass., has every mill running on full time.

Business is better and orders are enough to supply all that wish to operate, but prices are not yet high enough to allow a reasonable margin of profit. We predict a steady improvement and believe that 1915 will, as a whole, be a year of prosperity for the mills.

Was a Discordant Note.

The Palmer-Owen Child Labor bill received a fine boost at the Eleventh Annual Conference on Child Labor held at the New Willard Hotel auditorium in Washington the second week in January. Delegates were present from twenty states and members of Congress and their wives took a wholesome interest in this question which is soon to become an issue in Congress. One discordant note was sounded by the editor of a textile journal, from North Carolina, who defined child labor as the labor of boys under twelve and girls under fourteen and claimed that it was nobody's business what North Carolina chose to do for the protection of the little workers. The National Child Labor Committee, under whose auspices the Conference was held, is not neglecting state campaigns in its work for the federal bill.—Harper's Weekly.

PERSONAL NEWS

Charles C. James has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Fort Valley (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

J. D. Harrison has been promoted to overseer of carding and spinning at the Fort Valley (Ga.) Mills.

W. B. Rachiel has been promoted to second hand in carding at the Fort Valley (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

B. F. O'Neal is now overseer of spinning at the Cleghorn Mills, Shelby, N. C.

T. W. Harvey, formerly superintendent of the Gleenola Mills, Eu-
faula, Ala., paid us a visit this week.

R. M. Lee has been promoted to second hand in spinning at Fort Valley (Ga.) Mills.

Clifton Corley, agent Necronsett Mills, Cumberland, N. C., has been in Philadelphia on business.

I. O. Wilson, of Central, S. C., has an overseers position at the Norris Cotton Mills, Catechee, S. C.

J. W. Bingham is now superintendent of Marlboro Mill No. 4, McColl, S. C.

Less Cochran has resigned as second hand in carding at the Buck Creek Mills, Siluria, Ala.

Tom Cochran has become second hand in carding at the Buck Creek Mills, Siluria, Ala.

A. A. McLean of Gastonia, N. C., has resigned as president of the Osage Mills, Bessemer City, N. C.

— — Baker of New York has been elected president of the Osage Mills, Bessemer City, N. C.

S. D. McAbee is now overseer of slashing at the Victoria Mill, Greer, S. C.

Chas. Crook has been transferred from overhauler to second hand in spinning at the Flint Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

E. Montgomery, superintendent of the Cummerville (Ga.) Cotton Mill, entertained a number at dinner last Sunday. The guests consisted of the overseers of the different departments in the mill.

W. G. Broadfoot, superintendent of the Brown Mill, Concord, N. C., has purchased an automobile.

E. Z. Hodge of Union, S. C., has accepted a position in the cloth room of the Pacolet Mills, Trough, S. C.

I. B. Garner has been promoted from second hand to overseer of cloth room at the Ottaray Mills, Union, S. C.

Lee Smith of the Flint Mill, Gastonia, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Clara Mill of the same place.

Jas. Beaver has been promoted from second hand to overseer of weaving at Cannon Mills No. 1, Kannapolis, N. C.

S. C. Lindsey, of the Spartan Mill, Spartanburg, S. C., has become master mechanic at the Fort Valley (Ga.) Mills.

M. A. Helms has been promoted from second hand in spinning to overseer of twisting at the Wadesboro (N. C.) Mills.

R. W. Smith of Whitmire, S. C., has accepted the position of assistant superintendent of the Dillon Mill, Dillon, S. C.

F. L. Drake, formerly of the Wylie Mills, Chester, S. C., is now overseer of carding at the Hartsville (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

J. S. Pealer of Eatonton Ga., has accepted the position of assistant superintendent of the Maple Mills, Dillon, S. C.

H. G. Wenget, formerly assistant superintendent of the Statesville (N. C.) Cotton Mills, has accepted the position of superintendent of the Dunn Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.

N. A. Gregg has resigned as overseer of weaving at Cannon Mills No. 1, Kannapolis, N. C., to become superintendent of the Holt-Morgan Mills, Fayetteville, N. C.

R. A. Morgan, formerly superintendent of the Lawrenceville (Ga.) Mfg. Co., has accepted a position as superintendent of a mill in Shanghai, China.



ALBANY GREASE

gives perfect lubrication for all kinds of mill machinery. It will not leak or drip from bearings. It is efficient and economical. Write for samples and cup. No charge.

YOUR DEALER SELLS ALBANY GREASE.

ALBANY LUBRICATING COMPANY

708-10 Washington St., New York.

G. H. Jones Supt of the Apalache Mill, Arlington St. was at Waballa, S. C. and sold some of his real estate at that place.

W. L. Truesdale formerly superintendent of the Manetta Mills, Lando, S. C., but now of Charleston, S. C., was in Lincolnton, N. C., last week.

Will F. Hetrick has resigned as Asst. Supt. of the Hetrick Hosiery Mills at Wabala St. to become Supt. of a new hosiery mill at Gainsville, Ga.

L. P. Smithey has resigned his position at the Edna Mill, Reidsville, N. C., to become second hand in No. 4 spinning at the Dan River Mill, Schoolfield, Va.

C. K. Quick has been transferred from assistant superintendent of the Maple Mills, Dillon, S. C., to a similar position at the Hamer (S. C.) Mill.

W. L. Bray has resigned as overseer of spooling at the Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon, Ga., to become overseer of winding at the Fort Valley (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

Lige Mull has resigned as overseer of twisting at the Union Mills, Maiden, N. C. to become night Supt. at the Vivian Mills, Cherryville, N. C.

W. D. Tidwell has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Clara Mill, Gastonia, N. C., to accept a similar position with the Harborough Mill, Bessemer City, N. C.

Marlboro Mills Nos. 1 and 2.

McColl, S. C.

E. C. Gwaltney...Gen. Superintendent
H. A. Taylor...Asst. Supt.
J. L. Fonville...Carder
J. T. Pruitt...Master Mechanic

Wadesboro Cotton Mills, Wadesboro, N. C.

J. P. Knight...Superintendent
R. C. Hatchcock...Carder
C. A. Brower...Spinner
M. A. Helms...Twisting
Less Campbell...Winding
H. T. Campbell...Master Mechanic

Hartsville Cotton Mills, Hartsville, S. C.

W. A. Carpenter...Superintendent
F. L. Drake...Carder
H. W. Story...Spinner
M. W. Hill...Weaver
J. E. Marchant...Cloth Room
D. T. Morrison...Yard Foreman
L. E. Bagwell...Master Mechanic

Marlboro Mill No. 4. McColl, S. C.

E. C. Gwaltney...Gen. Supt.
J. W. Bingham...Asst. Supt.
C. M. Stewart...Carder
W. R. Gibson...Spinner
George Shuford...Master Mechanic

Marlboro Mill No. 5. Bennettsville, S. C.

E. C. Gwaltney...Gen. Supt.
C. E. Clark...Asst. Supt.
— — Hatch...Carder
W. M. Norris...Spinner
G. M. Dean...Spooling and Winding
R. C. Long...Master Mechanic

Marlboro Mill No. 3. McColl, S. C.

E. C. Gwaltney...Gen. Supt.
J. C. Bushee...Asst. Supt.
J. R. Shankle...Carder
L. C. Lovell...Spinner
W. M. Dampier...Weaver
Will Woods...Dyer
Joe Gardner...Master Mechanic



Cramer System of Air Conditioning

WITH OR WITHOUT

Automatic Regulation of Humidity and Temperature

Moderate in Cost

Cheap to Operate

Yields Big Returns

STUART W. CRAMER

CHARLOTTE,

NORTH CAROLINA

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Dillon, S. C.—The Dillon Mills at this place and Hamer, S. C., are now upon full time operation.

Duke, N. C.—The Erwin Mills No. 2 are increasing their power plant with two boilers, an engine and two motors.

McCall, S. C.—The directors of the Marlboro Cotton Mills held their regular quarterly meeting here last Wednesday. No dividend was declared.

Rockingham, N. C.—The Midway Mills will make a small increase in their equipment and have purchased the machinery from the Saco-Lowell Shops.

Charlotte, N. C.—The Fidelity Cotton Mills began night work this week having received orders for their product which will justify running 24 hours a day for some time to come. The mill makes damask.

Cooleemee, N. C.—The Cooleemee Hosiery Mill, which was built several years ago, started up in full blast last Monday. We understand that a Northern company purchased the mill several weeks ago.

Concord, N. C.—The Cannon Manufacturing Company of Concord, has filed with the Secretary of State an amendment to its charter increasing the capital from \$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000.

Rockingham, N. C.—Rogers W. Davis, Southern representative of the Saco-Lowell Shops has received orders from the Roberdel Mills for additional carding and spinning machinery.

LaGrange, Ga.—The contract for the complete equipment of textile machinery for the Hillside Mills has been placed with the Saco-Lowell Shop. It will have 20,000 spindles on special waste products.

Avondale, Ala.—The Avondale Mills have completed the painting of the inside of the mill. They are now turning out a record production.

Griffin, Ga.—James F. White & Company, New York, have been appointed selling agents by Georgia Cotton Mills for their entire lines of diapers, Turkish towels and huck towels.

Bessemer City.—The stockholders of the Osage Mill met here Jan. 21 and some few changes were made. The one of most importance was the election of Mr. Baker of New York to the presidency to succeed A. A. McLain of Gastonia. R. F. Coble is retained as superintendent.

Athens, Ala.—W. P. Hurt, manager of the Fulton Cotton Mills, recently made a trip to Wellford, S. C., and purchased four cards and a finisher lapper. The looms will be ready during the summer to start up on ply duck. The delay has been caused by the refusal of the city to allow the electric company to run its lines into the city.

Millen, Ga.—A big cotton warehouse is being established here by the Juliette Milling & Glover Mfg. Company. This is an enterprise that has long been needed by our city. The company will also soon establish a cotton gin here, which will be equipped with the most improved machinery, and be up-to-date in every respect.

Bessemer City, N. C.—Things are beginning to take on a good look at the Gambrill Mills. Work in all departments are progressing as fast as possible. The floors have been finished and are now ready for the machinery to be installed without delay just as soon as it arrives. The smoke stack, which is 62 feet from ground to the top, was hoisted last week. The stack is five feet in diameter at the base and four feet at the top.

Winston-Salem, N. C.—The name of the Shamrock Mills has been changed to the Hanes Hosiery Mills Co. It is reported the officers remaining unchanged. Capitalization has been increased from \$100,000 to \$200,000, according to the report. The plant manufactures women's, men's and infants' fine gauge seamless hosiery with an equipment of 200 knitting, 10 ribbing, 40 looping and 16 sewing machines and dyeing machinery.

Augusta, Ga.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the John P. King Manufacturing Company was held January 27th.

The same board of directors and the same officers were elected. Officers of the company say that only routine business was transacted.

Anderson, S. C.—The Brogon Mills started on full time Monday morning. The mill had been running only forty hours a week for several weeks.

Just what orders or set of orders have been received for the mill is not known, but whatever has been gotten is sufficiently large to enable the mill to go back on full time.

Chester, S. C.—There was a time when the big whistle at the Springstein Mill got one's goat. How different now. Saturday's big pay roll after an absence of months adds a touch of real music to that whistle now. The pleasant sound will linger to it, at least, during this period of business depression. — Chester Lantern.

Concord, N. C.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Gibson, Cabarrus, Cannon and Imperial cotton mills the latter of Eatonton, Ga., belonging to the chain of Cannon mills, held their annual meeting at the offices of the Cabarrus Savings Bank last Friday afternoon. All the officers of the mills were re-elected and the mills paid semi-annual dividends as follows: Gibson, 3 per cent; Cannon, 5; Imperial, 5, and Cabarrus, 3.

Belmont, N. C.—Work on the National Yarn Mills is being rapidly pushed to completion. Orders have already been booked for yarns for future delivery. Machinery is being rapidly installed. A modern plumbing system is being installed in the houses of the employees. The A. H. Guion Company, of Gastonia, is in charge of the building of a modern and up-to-date septic tank.

Randleman, N. C.—The Deep River mill No. 1, which employs more than 300 people, is now running on full time. Last week the mill alone shipped more goods for export trade than any week since September. The Deep River mill No. 2 formerly known as Naomi mill, which now employs 200 operatives, has not stopped an hour on account of business depression, but at times has been compelled to run at night in order to meet the large and growing demand for seamless bags from grain-producing states.

The hosiery mill is also running on full time, giving remunerative employment to a number of people.

Greensboro, N. C.—The Proximity Manufacturing Company has prepared to present to 24 engineers on the Southern Railway uniforms made of Proximity denims. This cloth is the finest quality denims, made at the White Oak Mills, and printed by the Proximity print works. The cloth from which the overalls are made is thick and very durable. It is a handsome blue color, with stripes an inch and a half apart. Piercing these stripes at intervals of every two and a half inches are the letters "S R" with the arrow through the letters, the well-known Southern Railway initials.

The goods are unique on account of the design for the trade of a single company and because they represent a new business for the South. The old carpet mill is used for the print works. There are only two other plants of this kind on the Continent, one at Wheeling, W. Va., and one in Canada.

WE HOLD OUR TRADE

By maintaining Quality and Uniformity.

By giving the Trade a Sizing that is ALL SIZING and absolutely no water used in its manufacture Our Chief Aim is to please our customers and produce better results for less money.

We have confidence enough in our goods to send sample barrel on approval, freight paid, and a practical man to demonstrate our claims.

THE KEEVER BROS. CO.,
Manufacturers of "K. B." SPECIAL SIZING.

289 Market Street, NEWARK, N. J.

Lynchburg, Va.—The Lynchburg Cotton Mills are putting an up-to-date sewer system throughout its village, and equipping each tenement house with running water and toilet rooms.

There is being an additional heating system installed in the weaving room, and a new Lowell slasher has just been placed in the slashing room and was erected by Mr. Knowlton of Lowell Machine Shops.

Under the superintendency of T. H. Henderson, formerly of Anderson, S. C., the Lynchburg Mills have improved in the past two years and have just wound up the old year with an 8 per cent dividend.

The mills are now turning out production both in quality and quantity and are sold fully four months ahead. Mr. Henderson is assisted by W. H. Still carder, John A. McFalls spinner, John W. Anderson weaver, S. B. Harriman cloth room and J. G. Iler C. E. and M. M.

Little Rock, Ark.—The movement started by C. C. Kirkpatrick, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, for the establishment in Little Rock and other Arkansas communities of a cotton mill received a big impetus recently when Ray M. McWilliams, assistant freight agent for the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway, submitted a statement showing the favorable freight rates that would obtain for such a factory.

The situation as regards cotton piece goods rates is far more favorable to the location of a cotton mill here than has been generally understood, for the reason that there are already established cotton piece goods rates from and to Arkansas points.

The Monticello Cotton Mill in Drew county is the only mill located in Arkansas. That mill disposes of its products throughout Arkansas and to dealers in Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and Kentucky.

Columbus, Ga.—Plans have been submitted to the Muscogee Manufacturing company for an addition to the mills to be built out over the water to be used as a bleaching room. This information was secured from private sources of information, but President Ed. Swift, when communicated with stated that he had nothing to give out on the matter.

He stated, however, that improvements are going on in the mill from time to time, keeping up with the demands of the business. The plans for the bleaching room have been drawn by a local contractor, who features cotton mill work, and it is stated that the mills are really going to build such an addition.

Improvements and additions to the different cotton mills in Columbus and adjoining territory are reported almost every day, and it seems that they are in a very prosperous condition. This building in the mills is the same which is going on all over the city, and is an indication that the entire community is growing, despite the reports to the contrary.

Anderson, S. C.—Brogan mill flannels were opened for the fall season recently in New York, and are now being ordered in an active way from Woodward, Baldwin & Co., selling agents. These goods include the Louise twills, Fairy cloths, Anderson flannels, Saluda flannels, and Romaine flannels.

The Romaine flannels are shown in dark shades in a very wide pattern and color range, and they offer a buyer an opportunity to secure a weighty cloth with well made nap in dress and shirting patterns of artistic design. Some of the new weaves are as pretty as anything that has come from a Southern mill at any time, and vie with some of the best Eastern goods.

The Fairy cloth is well-known to the trade, and the Louise twill, offered for the first time last season in white, is now offered in white and all the pastel shades. The Saluda and Anderson flannels are now so well-known in the trade because of quality that it needs only to be said that the pattern range has been amplified and the colors have been greatly diversified.

Denison Texas.—In the suit of the Denison Cotton Mills versus Herx & Eddy, of New York, cotton yarns, recently heard, the judge ruled in favor of the plaintiff. The case has been appealed and will be heard in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in New York in May or June. The Denison Cotton Mills allege that their superintendent had shipped yarns to a fictitious concern doing a brokerage business which sold them to Herx & Eddy and others, drawing drafts through banks in the usual way. After six months the mills notified Herx & Eddy that the goods had been shipped without his authority, and he demanded a settlement.

The court did not decide the case on the basis of the Factors' Act under which the suit was defended, but rather based its decision on the fact that the fictitious concern did not have proper title to the yarns shipped and held that those who received this merchandise paid for it improperly. The decision, it is said, has proved a surprise to the trade, and the final ruling is awaited with interest, as it has a vital bearing upon almost any transaction through a third party.



Keeping the Textile Plant Young

is a problem—the problem that taxes the best in any manager—leads directors to seek the best managers. Its final test is efficiency—in the man and machinery.

THE TURBO HUMIDIFIER

was designed on the idea of plain, old-fashioned efficiency. Something that would keep young a long time; something that would do the work and give busy managers time to think of other problems. We want to talk to you on these lines—and these only.

THE G. M. PARKS CO.

Fitchburg, Mass.

Southern Office Commercial Building, Charlotte, N. C.

J. S. COTHRAN, Manager.

TEXTILE BOOKS

Carding and Spinning, by G. F. Ivey.—Price \$1.00. A practical book on carding and spinning which will be found useful.

Carding Lessons for the Mill Boy—Vaughan—Price \$1.00. A practical carder. Written especially for young carders.

Cotton Mill Processes and Calculations—By D. A. Tompkins—Price \$5.00. An elementary text book for textile schools and self-instruction. Every operation in the ordinary cotton mill is explained simply and with the use of illustrations. Contains much information of value to the experienced man. 395 pages; 33 illustrations; cloth.

Plain Series of Cotton Spinning Calculations—by Cook—\$1.00. A unique and valuable book giving the calculations used in mixing, carding, drawing, and spinning cotton, also original drawings showing points where changes of drafts, speeds, etc., should be made. Setting, production, doublings. 90 pages; freely illustrated; cloth.

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WILLIAM FIRTH, President

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THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

JOHN HILL, Southern Representative, 1014 Healy Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—Sales in the cotton goods market continued steady last week and prices were advanced on some lines. Napped goods, cotton blankets and flannels have sold well enough for fall to cause some advances. Some of the best known lines have been advanced 3-8 cent a yard. Standard brown and bleached goods have sold well for some months ahead. Prices are gradually being raised as the mills receive enough orders to use up the cotton they have on hand.

Buyers have lately shown more confidence in the market than in any other time in six months. A steadily increasing business is reported from the South and if this section was normal, many are of the opinion that buying would be unusually good. Some houses did as good a business this January as last, and in others sales of domestics and other staple goods were larger than for the corresponding month last year. Trade in the wash goods lines is showing steady improvement, and bleached goods moved well all during the past month. The latter are expected to advance again this week. In some cases wide sheetings have already been marked up, and discounts have been cut off in others.

The dye situation is still causing much talk in the cotton goods trade. Manufacturers are convinced that the shortage will never be realized until lines are withdrawn and prices have advanced accordingly.

In the Fall River print cloth market last week, while sales were not as large as they have been in the past two weeks, the market has held steady and firmer. Sales for last week were estimated at about 160,000 pieces. Prices have advanced somewhat. Narrow styles were in good demand the latter part of the week and their quotations were advanced. Trading on wide and medium goods slackened last week, but the narrow goods were in better demand. The fine goods mills find their business is continuing better, the market being firmer and prices higher. Manufacturers showed no surprise at the smaller sales last week and expect continued firmness in the market.

Prices on cotton goods in New York last week were:

Print cloth, 28-in., std	2 7-8	—
28-in., 64x60s	2 3-4	—
Gray goods, 39-inch,		
68x72s	4 1-2	4 5-8
38 1-2 inch, 64x64s	4 1-8	—
4-yard, 80x80c	5 7-8	6
Brown drills, std.	6 1-4	7
Sheetings, So., std	6 1-4	6 1-2
3-yard, 48x48s	5 1-2	5 3-4
4-yard, 56x60s	4 1-2	4 5-8
4-yard, 48x48s	1 1-4	—
4 1-2-yard, 44x44s	3 7-8	—
5-yard, 48x48s	3 1-2	—
Denims, 9-ounce	12 1-2	16
Selkirk, 8-oz, duck	10 1-2	—
Oliver Extra, 8-oz.	10 1-2	—
Hartford, 11-oz.,	40-in	—
duck	12 3-4	—
Ticking, 8-ounce	11 1-2	—

Standard prints	4 3-4	—
Standard gingham	6 1-4	—
Fine dress gingham	7 1-2	9 1-4
Kid finished cambrics	3 3-4	4

Hester's Weekly Cotton Statement.

Comparisons are to actual dates not to close of corresponding weeks. In thousands bales.

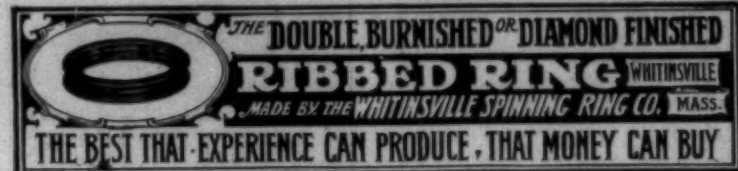
In sight for week	511
In sight same seven days last year	373
In sight for the month	2,204
In sight same date last year	1,536
In sight for season	10,011
In sight same date last year	12,013
Port receipts for season	6,438
Port receipts same date last year	8,383
Overland to mills and Canada for season	603
Overland same date last year	779
Southern mill takings for season	1,890
Interior stocks in excess of August 1	1,110
Interior last year	737
Foreign exports for week	280
Foreign same seven days last year	260
Foreign for season	3,639
Foreign same date last year	6,311
Northern spinners' takings and Canada for week	50
Northern same 7 days last y'r	70
Northern for season	1,521
Northern to same date last year	1,881
State of world's visible supply:	
Total visible this week	6,972
Total visible last week	6,543
Total visible same date last year	6,267
Of this the total American this week	5,590
Of this the total American last week	5,216
Of this the total American last year	4,581
All other kinds this week	1,382
All other kinds last week	1,326
All other kinds last year	1,686
Visible in the U. S. this week	3,276
Visible this date last year	1,943
Visible in other countries this week	3,697
Visible this date last year	4,324

A Disagreeable Man.

A colored man employed as an office boy in Kentucky came to work one morning with his face that looked as though he had been run through a meat grinder.

"Henry," demanded his surprised employer, "what in the world happened to you?"

"Well, suh, boss," explained Henry, "I got into a l'il argument last night wif another man, and one thing led to another twell I up and hit him. Well, suh, it seemed lak dat irritated him. He bit both of mah years mighty nigh off and split mah lips and knocked two of mah teef loose and den he th'owed me down and stamped me in de stomach. Honest, boss, I never did get so sick of a pusson in mah life!" Philadelphia Telegram.



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Southern Representative
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GRINNELL WILLIS & COMPANY

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BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTON GOODS FOR HOME EXPORT MARKETS

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Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

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The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

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NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

BOSSON & LANE

Manufacturing Chemists

Specialties for the Textile Trade

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ATLANTIC, MASS.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—The last week in the month was not an active one, and the sales for the month were not large. The advance in prices has checked buying, especially of carded weaving yarns and combed yarns. The underwear trade has not shown any general improvement thought it is better in spots. Some mills are getting duplicate business in spots, and others have booked large orders for heavyweight underwear for the Allied armies.

Some lines of the hosiery business have improved and a good number of knitters have secured new orders. Salesmen on the road for mills selling direct are getting good business. Southern frame-spun carded cones sold on the basis of 15 and 16 cents for 12s, 15 1-2 and 16 cents for 14s, 16 1-2 cents for 18s, 50s and 17 cents for 20s.

Last week the demand for both single and two-ply combed yarns was light and the prices were irregular. Advance in prices held down sales. Southern combed yarns were priced on the basis of 21 cents for 10s. Sales of 30s Southern frame spun combed peeler were made for 26 and 26 1-2 cents, 16s sold for 21 cents, 24s cones sold for 23 and 23 1-2 cents. The call for two-ply combed lisle yarn was not heavy and prices showed considerable variation. Mercerized yarns have shown improvement and dealers have expressed the opinion that they are again coming into popularity.

Prices on weaving yarns grew steadily firmer last week, and those at the opening of the week were not accepted at the latter part of the week. The demand was not strong and inquiries resulted in only a few sales as the higher prices would not be met by buyers.

Southern Single Skeins.

3s to 8s.....	12	—
10s.....	13	—
12s.....	13	1-2
14s.....	13	1-2-14
14s.....	13	1-2-14
16s.....	14	-14 1-2
20s.....	15	—
24s.....	15	1-2-16
26s.....	16	-16 1-2
30s.....	17	—

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.

8s.....	12	1-2-13
10s.....	13	—
12s.....	13	—
14s.....	13	-13 1-2
16s.....	13	1-2-14
20s.....	15	—
24s.....	15	1-2-16
26s.....	16	1-2
30s.....	17	—
50s.....	31	1-2-32 1-2
60s.....	35	—

Southern Single Warps.

8s.....	12	1-2-13
10s.....	13	1-2
12s.....	13	1-2
14s.....	13	1-2-14

Southern Two-Ply Warps.

8s.....	13	—
10s.....	13	1-2
12s.....	14	—
14s.....	14	1-2-15
16s.....	15	-15 1-2
20s.....	15	1-2
24s.....	16	-16 1-2
26s.....	16	1-2-17
30s.....	17	1-2
40s.....	17	1-2
40s.....	22	1-2-23 1-2
50s.....	32	—

Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cone.

8s.....	13	1-2-14
10s.....	14	1-2-15
12s.....	14	1-2-15 1-2
14s.....	15	-16
16s.....	15	1-2-16
18s.....	16	-16 1-2
20s.....	16	1-2
22s.....	16	1-2-17
24s.....	17	-17 1-2
24s.....	17	-17 1-2
26s.....	17	1-2-18
30s.....	18	1-2

Carpet and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins.

9-4 slack.....	14	1-2
8-4 slack.....	14	1-2
8-3-4 hard twist.....	12	1-2-13

Two-Ply Carded Peeler in Skeins.

22s.....	17	—
24s.....	17	1-2
26s.....	18	—
30s.....	18	1-2-19
36s.....	21	-21 1-2
40s.....	24	—
50s.....	28	-29
60s.....	35	-35 1-2

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins.

20s.....	23	-23 1-2
24s.....	25	—
30s.....	28	-28 1-2
40s.....	33	-33 1-2
50s.....	37	-38
60s.....	42	-44
70s.....	50	-52
80s.....	60	-63

Could Be Trusted.

The late Lord Young of the Scottish bench was responsible for enlivening many a dull case. One of the best remarks that ever fell from his lips was the reply to a counsel who urged on behalf of a plaintiff of somewhat bibulous appearance: "My client, my lord, is a most remarkable man, and holds a very responsible position; he is manager of some water works."

After a long look the judge answered:

"Yes, he looks like a man who could be trusted with any amount of water."—M. A. P.

F. C. Abbott & Co.

Charlotte, N. C.

BROKERS

Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stocks
N. C. State Bonds, N. C. Railroad Stock and Other High Grade Securities

Southern Mill Stocks.

Abbeville Cot. Mills, S. C.	85
Aiken Mfg. Co.	32
Amer. Spin. Co.	130 145
Am. Spin. Co., pfd.	100 and int.
Anderson Cot. Mills, S. C.	26
Aragon Mills	55
Arkwright Mills, S. C.	100
Augusta Factory, Ga.	18
Avondale Mills, Ala.	120
Belton	90 101
Brandon Mills, S. C.	30
Cabarrus Cot. Mills.	130
Calhoun Mills Co., S. C.	53
Calhoun Mills, pfd. S. C.	100
Chiquola Mfg. Co., pfd.	86
Chiquola com.	115
Clifton Cot. Mills, com.	85
Clifton Cot. Mills, pfd.	100
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	100
Conestee	85
D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	75
Darlington Mfg. Co., S. C.	60
Drayton Mills	30
Dallas Mfg. Co.	99
Eagle & Phoenix	45
Easley Cot. Mills, S. C.	175
Enoree Mfg. Co., pfd.	100
Enterprise Mfg. Co.	64 71
Exposition Cot. Mills	210
Gainesville Cot. Mills.	80
Lancaster Cot. Mills pfd.	90
Langley Mfg. Co. S. C.	75
Loray Mills, com. S. C.	10
Laurens Mills, S. C.	120
Limestone Mills, S. C.	147 1/2
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	55
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	90
Mollobon Mfg. Co.	105
Ninety-Six Mills, S. C.	140
Newberry Cot. Mills, S. C.	120
Norris Cot. Mills	100
Orr Mills	85
Orangeburg Mfg. Co., pfd	90
Parker, pfd. S. C.	10
Parker, guaranteed S. C.	100 and int.
Pacolet Mfg. Co., com.	100
Pacolet, pfd	99
Pelzer Mfg. Co.	110
Piedmont	127 145
F. W. Poe Mfg. Co.	85
Raleigh Cot. Mills, N. C.	98
Riverside Mills, S. C.	25
Roanoke Mills, Va.	140
Lockhart Mills, com. S. C.	60
King Mfg. Co., J. P. Ga.	85
Gluck Mfg. Co., S. C.	80
Hartsville Mfg. Co., com.	160
Hartsville Mfg. Co., pfd 100 and int.	
Henrietta Mills, N. C.	175
Lancaster Cot. Mills, S. C.	130
Saxon Mills	180
Sibley Mfg. Co., S. C.	26
Spartan	110
Tucapau Mills, S. C.	350
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.	80
Warren Mfg. Co.	80
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	85
Williamston Mills, S. C.	100
Williamston pfd	70 90
Wiscasset Cot. Mills	135
Woodside Cotton Mills Co	
guaranteed	87 1/2
Woodside C. M. Co., pfd 65	75
Woodside C. M. Co. com	32 1/2
Woodruff Cot. Mills S. C.	100

Contract Obligations in Dry Goods Trade.

(Continued from Page 3.)

ization has done a great deal of good. You have never made a demand, and I think the requests you have made have resulted to the advantage of both the manufacturer and the jobber both in and out of your association. I speak now of the goods manufactured in the line of which I am familiar, viz., underwear and hosiery. Our association after a good deal of thought adopted a scale of sizes for the manufacture of underwear, and to-day this scale is used as a standard by practically every manufacturer of underwear in this country. This has been a benefit to the manufacturer by eliminating competition in lines of so-called sub-standard goods.

Uniform Copy of Order Suggested.

We have never gotten to the point where the repudiating of contracts by the manufacturers or the jobbers has become serious. I am told it is more or less abused in contracts made between the retailer and the jobber. We have in the jobbing trade and also with the manufacturers a good many trade associations, and some effort should be made to get together on a uniform copy of order and in making contracts keep more to the lines as laid down by the stock, grain and cotton exchanges. To do this it would be necessary to make some changes in what is called trade customs. Contracts are often made which call for a specified date of delivery. Where such specified deliveries are called for they should be distributed over weeks or possibly months in order to work to the advantage of both the buyer and the seller.

Many of you who are manufacturers know that it is not possible, when selling goods for delivery in advance, to deliver the entire season's production on specified dates, for there are so many things to contend with in the manufacture of goods, but conditions could be improved by making our contracts to read, as I understand is the custom in England, "for delivery the first of the month or any time during that month."

Another trade custom which is the cause of a great deal of trouble is the selling of merchandise so far in advance of the season and the orders without details. These contracts should be made to carry an obligation which is binding on both the buyer and the seller, which would enable the seller to cover himself on the raw material at the time the trade is made and the buyer to protect himself against a rising market. —N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Supply and Demand.

Hennessey was being taken home in a wheelbarrow by a faithful friend one night. This friend was giving Hennessey some good advice, saying: "There's no use your trying, Jerry, you can't drink all the whiskey in the world." They were passing a brilliantly lighted distillery at the time, and as Jerry opened his heavy eyes and beheld it, he replied: "Well, begorrah, I have them working night."—Ex.

Number Thirty-Eight.

(Continued from Page 9.)

selvages will not give any trouble in the weave room.

Clean the machines only when the sets are off. Make the size a little heavier in the winter months than in the summer months, as you get more humidity in the winter than in the summer. See that the warps are straight before tying them in. See that the pattern is leased and dressed out straight and you will not have any drawbacks in the weave room. See that the machine is tying no doubles or slip knots.

Excuse me.

Child Burned to Death.

The little girl of E. N. Keller, overseer of spinning at the Hannah-Pickett Mills, Rockingham, N. C. was burned to death Monday. The distressing accident was caused by her dress catching fire from an open fireplace while no one was in the room and she was fatally burned before assistance arrived.

100 Per Cent Attendance At Mill School.

For many years the average school attendance in Pickens county has been very low, but for the past two years has been increasing, and last week Supt. Hallum received the best report on that line that has ever been sent to his office.

The report was from Prof. Walter W. Benson, superintendent of the Easley schools, and a part of it is as follows: "I was over at the Easley school yesterday. I find that they have had 100 per cent attendance for the months of November and December. I think this is a remarkable record." Who is it says the mill children will not go to school when given the chance? This school needs another teacher and an effort will be made to get one.—Pickens Sentinel.

Alabama Labor Bill.

Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 30.—The Senate committee this evening decided to favorably report the child labor bill to the Legislature next Monday at noon, with vital amendments. The age limit is raised from 12 to 14 years for children prevented from working in factories, and the hours of labor of those who may work are raised from 50 hours per week to 60 hours. This is looked upon as a compromise to both sides of the agitation. Other amendments are minor ones.

Child Labor Hearing.

Montgomery, Ala.—Every person opposed to or in favor of the child labor bills now before the House and Senate, which would raise the age limit from 12 to 14 on all children employed in gainful occupations in Alabama and would provide for the appointment of two additional inspectors in the state prison and cotton mill inspection department for the enforcement of the law, will be given an opportunity next Thursday to present his side. The committees on mines and manufactories of the House and Senate, to which the bills were referred, have determined upon a joint session for Jan. 28 at 8 p. m.

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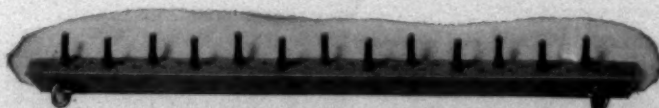
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THIS IS an old preparation, well known to the majority of Cotton Manufacturers, on account of the general satisfaction it has always given. A binder for both fine and coarse counts as it combines

readily with any starches, lays the surface fibre and holds the size well on the yarn. Manufacturers of exports and denims find it valuable, as it reduces shedding and loom waste to a minimum. Should use Raw Tallow or Soluble Tallow in addition. Write for formula.

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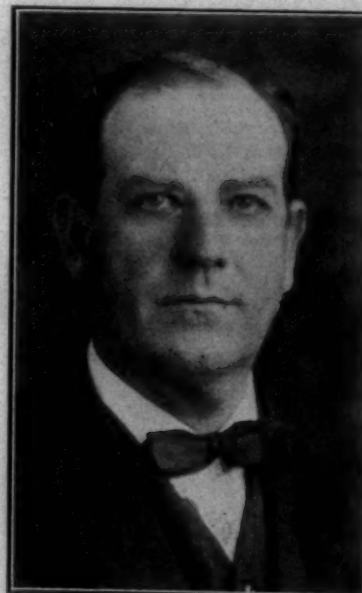
J. M. Williams and J. L. Phillips, both of whom were on the road for us last season, are again with us as traveling representatives.

J. M. Williams has been with us for a considerable portion of the past four years and on account of

**J. M. Williams.**

his uniformly satisfactory work we were very glad to secure his services again.

J. L. Phillips was with us last season and made such an efficient

**J. L. Phillips.**

traveling representative we were glad to secure him again.

Both Mr. Williams and Mr. Phillips are overseers of weaving and are well and favorably known to the mill people.

New Directory.

Clark's Directory of Southern Cotton Mills for the first half of 1915 is at hand. It is, as usual, carefully edited and contains the information that the trade seeks about Southern mills. It is cloth bound in green, and just fits the vest pocket. It is a directory that all traveling men going South should not hesitate to carry with them. Price \$1. Sold through our various offices. Main office, No. 127 Federal street, Boston, Mass.—Fibre & Fabric.

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** afford the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

Looms For Sale.

Have for sale 70 Crompton & Knowles heavy type looms for sale. 35 1-2 inches between sword. Now single box but have extended shaft for box motion. Are in first-class condition and can be bought at low price. Address Box 903, Charlotte, N. C.

Fixer Wanted.

Want first-class fixer for 3 slubbers and 5 fly frames, 8 drawing frames, and 20 cards. No grinding. Job for night work. Pay 15 cents per hour for good man. Must be familiar with electric stop-motion drawing. Hoboes and drunkards need not apply. Apply to Overseer of Carding, 1832 Broad St., Augusta, Ga.

For Sale.

One Lowell 7ft. x 5 ft. cylinder slasher; 12-24 inch beams; 1-45 inch exhaust fan; 1-18 inch cowl ventilator; 1 overhead track; 1 cypress hood; 1 warper; 1-40 spindle spooler; 15 H. P. motor and appurtenances. Practically new. Sacrifice prices for quick sale. Address C. T. A., care Textile Bulletin.

Wanted — position in cotton mill office as time-keeper, book-keeper, shipping clerk, or general office man. Use typewriter. Am 24 years old and have had several years experience. Address, "Office Man," care The Bulletin.

For Sale.

1 Curtis & Marble Folder. Will sell for 125.00. Made for 32 inch goods and under. In good shape. Address Box 903, Charlotte, N. C.

For Sale.

5 Iron drawing-in frames. 45 inches wide. In good condition. Will sell for \$7.00 each. Address Box 903, Charlotte, N. C.

WANT position as superintendent of cotton yarn, weaving or hosiery mill. Am a practical mill man, who thoroughly understands machinery, manufacturing in every detail, and am a carder, combler, ring spinner and twisting, spooling, warping. 24 years experience. Address No. 953.

WANT position as superintendent. Long experience both as carder and superintendent on both yarn and weaving mills. Can give satisfactory references. Address No. 954.

WANT position as machinist or master mechanic. Have had long experience in cotton mill work and can give former employers as reference. Address No. 955.

WANT position as master mechanic or electrician for cotton mill. Have six years practical and technical experience. Now employed but can change on short notice. Address No. 956.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning. Am now employed, but want larger job. Have had long experience and can furnish good references. Address No. 957.

WANT position as superintendent. Have 18 years experience as superintendent. Have held present position for 10 years and given satisfaction, but want larger mill. Good references. Address No. 958.

WANT position as carder or machinist. Now employed but prefer to change. Can give good references as to character and ability. Address No. 959.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have 1 years experience as second hand and overseer on both Draper and plain looms. Am now employed but prefer to change. Married and strictly sober. Can furnish references. Address No. 960.

WANT position as cloth room overseer of medium or large size mill. Have 14 years experience on wide variety of fabrics and also understand napping. Age 35. Married. Now employed. Address No. 961.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Age 32. Strictly sober

and reliable. Have 8 years experience as overseer and can furnish the very best of references. Address No. 962.

WANT position as overseer of spinning and winding. 18 years experience in spinning and winding. Age 29. Employed as overseer at present. Can furnish good references. Address No. 963.

WANT position as overseer of finishing, shipping clerk or cotton weigher. Married. Sober. Experienced. Good reasons for desiring to change. Address No. 964.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine goods. Sober. Reliable. Fine references. Address No. 965.

WANT position as overseer of finishing on plain or fancy gingham. 10 years experience on fancy finishing and general cloth room work. Now employed. Fine references. Address No. 966.

WANT position as machinist by an all round shop man of eight years experience. Age 28. Married. References from former employers. Address No. 967.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning in a small mill, or overseer spinning in a large mill. Have had long experience in both and can give the best of references. Address No. 968.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Am now employed in large mill and am giving satisfaction, but prefer to change. Good experience and references. Address No. 969.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience especially on colored goods and can furnish satisfactory references as to ability and character. Address No. 970.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Have had long experience and can furnish all former employees as references. Address No. 971.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room and shipping. 8 years experience as overseer and shipping clerk. At present employed. Age 33. Married. Strictly sober. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 972.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and have always made good because I get results. Good references. Address No. 973.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Age 33. Now employed but have the best reasons for wanting to change. Can furnish good references. Address No. 974.

WANT position as superintendent. Long experience, especially on fine combed yarns. Can furnish references from former employers. Address No. 975.

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WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. 16 years in those positions and always gave satisfaction. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 976.

WANT position as superintendent or general manager. Have good experience on both white and colored goods and am good manager of help. Fine references. Address No. 977.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience as carder and spinner and superintendent. Can furnish first-class references from present and former employers. Address No. 978.

WANT position as superintendent by a practical man. Have had 14 years experience as superintendent and thoroughly understand all the details connected with the manufacturing of cotton goods. Can give A-1 reference as to my executive ability and character. Address No. 979.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on both Draper and Stafford looms and am now employed but would change for larger job. Good references. Address No. 980.

WANT position as roller coverer. Have long experience and turn out first class work. Would like to correspond with mill needing competent man. Address No. 981.

WANT position as carder, spinner or superintendent, but have had more experience as carder. Am 33 years old, married, sober and reliable. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 982.

WANT position as overseer of carding, or spinning. Experienced for many years. Am employed at present, but want to change. Satisfactory references. Address 983.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had 17 years experience on plain and cheek work. Have good training on cost, quality and quantity. Have reputation as a good manager of help. Address No. 984.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Now employed but want to change for good reasons. Can furnish good references from former employers. Address 985.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Have had long experience and can give satisfactory references. Now employed, but have good reasons for wanting to change. Address 986.

WANT position as superintendent of either spinning or weaving mill. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 987.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed in large mill but for good reasons would prefer to change. Have long experience and can furnish entirely satisfactory references. Address No. 988.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Experienced in both yarn and weaving mills and can give satisfaction. Am now employed, but would change for larger mill. Address No. 990.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and can furnish first class references from former employers. Strictly sober. Address No. 991.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. Special experience on combers and fine yarns, but also have experience on coarse goods. Can furnish excellent references. Address No. 992.

WANT position as master mechanic or electrical engineer. Age 30. Married. Now employed in this capacity and can furnish best of references. Address No. 993.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both. 18 years experience in both. Nothing less than \$2.50 considered. Good references both as to character and ability. Address No. 994.

WANT position as superintendent or position as traveling salesman. Am now employed as superintendent but have also had traveling experience and can furnish satisfactory references for either position. Address No. 995.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning. Long experience. Now employed. Good references. Will not consider less than \$2.50. Address No. 996.

WANT position as overseer of dyeing and bleaching. Have handled skeins, warps, raw stock, beams and cops, natural and mercerized yarn. Used to indigo, direct and sulphur colors. Age 29. Married. Good references. Address No. 997.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Age 30. Married. Have eight years experience as cloth room overseer in good mills. Can furnish the best of references. Address No. 998.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Thoroughly practical man at present employed as overseer of weaving. Married and strictly temperate, 38 years old. Have had 12 years experience as overseer of weaving. Will be pleased to submit reference and correspond with any good mill. Address No. 999.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and always give satisfaction. Reason for changing, better salary. Age 45. Married. Strictly sober. Experienced from ground up on both white and colored work. Address No. 1000.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Long practical experience on all classes of yarns from 4's to 180's. Also experienced on automobile tires and similar fabrics. Address No. 1001.

WANT position as overseer of large card room or as assistant superintendent. Now employed but would change for larger job. Long experience and good references. Address No. 1002.

WANT position of overseer of spinning or twisting or both. Now employed in first-class mill. Married. Strictly sober. Best references. Address No. 1003.

WANT position as overseer of weaving and designing in large mill. Am now employed and giving satisfaction, but want larger job. Good references. Address No. 1004.

WANT position of bookkeeper, stenographer or timekeeper or responsible place in mill office where there is a chance of promotion. Age 24. Sober. Can furnish good reference. Three years experience in mill office work. Address No. 1005.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weaving mill. Have had large experience as superintendent and can furnish satisfactory references, both as to character and ability. Address No. 1006.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Am experienced on both coarse and fine numbers, white and colored. Prefer Ga. or S. C. Sober. Good manager of help. Satisfactory references. Address No. 1007.

WANT position as master mechanic. 20 years experience and can furnish fine references. Have 2 doffers and 1 spinner. Strictly sober. Address No. 1008.

WANT position as chief engineer and master mechanic. Age 36. Have 10 years experience and am not afraid of work. Have family of mill help. Good references. Address No. 1009.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed and am giving satisfaction, but want larger room. Have always made good. Satisfactory references. Address No. 1010.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Now employed but prefer to change. Can furnish first class references. Address No. 1011.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Prefer a yarn mill. Have had long experience and can give satisfaction. Address No. 1012.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in small mill or second hand in large room. Age 32. Have 15 years experience. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1013.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Am now employed in charge of winding and spooling. Can change for better job. 20 years in mill. 10 years as overseer. Also have diploma in cotton carding and spinning and will deliver the goods. Age 37. Married. Temperate. Address 1014.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Many years experience and always made good. Can furnish best of references from all former employers. Address No. 1015.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or superintendent. Have had long experience in both positions and can give satisfaction. Address No. 1016.

WANT position as carder in large mill or superintendent in small or medium size yarn mill. Am now employed but prefer to change. Address No. 1017.

WANT position as superintendent. Am young man of good education and also education and also long practical experience. Am now employed but want larger mill. Address No. 1018.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or cloth mill. Long service and good training. Can build up run down plant to point of efficiency. Hustle and economical manager. Have never used liquor or cigarettes. Age 35. Married. Let me figure with you if your results are not what you desire. Address No. 1020.

WANT position as manager or superintendent and also in cost finding department of large mill corporation. Best of references. Address No. 1021.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or as carder and spinner. Can furnish first class references, as to ability and habits from all former employers. Can get results. Address No. 1022.

WANT position as superintendent by practical man with executive ability, fully capable of managing a mill, one who will stay on the job and get possible results. 10 years as superintendent, 12 years as overseer. Experienced on plain and fancy weaves. A-1 references. Address No. 1023.

WANT position as superintendent of 5,000 to 15,000 spindle mill, either weaving or spinning. 27 years practical experience. Now employed as superintendent. Have experience in some of largest mills in South. Good references. Address No. 1025.

WANT position as carder and spinner. Now employed on night job, but prefer to change. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1024.

WANT position as overseer of carding in medium size mill or second hand in a large room. 12 years experience in card room. 5 years as second hand and grinder. Good references. Address No. 1026.

WANT position as overseer. Now employed as erector, but wish to secure position as spinner. Long experience and can furnish good references. Address No. 1027.

WANT position as master mechanic. Age 33 and have had lots of experience in cotton mill work. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1028.

WANT position as carder. Am now employed as carder and know how to watch my costs and my room. Reason for wanting to change will be furnished upon request. Address No. 1029.

WANT position as carder in large mill. Ran last job to entire satisfaction of employers and can give them as references. Have had long experience. Address No. 1030.

WANT position as either carder or spinner or both. Have had long experience and can furnish last employer as reference. Sober and reliable. Address No. 1031.

WANT position overseer of weaving. Have had long experience on two to six harness work both heavy and light, on all makes of looms. Can furnish best of references as to ability and character. Address No. 1032.

WANT position as superintendent of weaving or yarn mill of not less than 15,000 spindles. Now employed as superintendent, but want larger mill. Fine references. Address No. 1033.

WANT position as superintendent. Am experienced on all grades of yarns, including Sea Island and peeler cotton. Am now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer to change. Fine experiences. Address No. 1034.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. 15 years experience handling export and domestics of various constructions. Good references as to integrity and ability. Address No. 1035.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experience on chevots, chambrays, sheetings and drills. Married. Age 32. Good references. Address No. 1036.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed and giving entire satisfaction, but wish large job in healthy section. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1037.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Have had long experience, especially on colored goods and can give satisfaction. Good references. Address No. 1039.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weave mill on either white or colored work. Now employed as superintendent, but prefer more modern mill. Would not be interested at less than \$1,500 per year. Address No. 1040.

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SIZING COMPOUND—

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John P. Marston.
A. Klipstein & Co.
Keever Bros. Co.
Seydel Mfg. Co.
So. Dyestuff & Chemical Co.

SLASHERS—

Saco-Lowell Shops.

SLASHER CLOTH—

American Felt Co.

SOAPS—

Keever Bros. Co.
Seydel Mfg. Co.

SOFTENERS—COTTON—

Arabol Mfg. Co.
New Brunswick Chemical Co.
A. Klipstein & Co.
Seydel Mfg. Co.
So. Dyestuff & Chemical Co.

SPOOLERS—

Chapman Gravity Spindle Co.
Draper Company.
Dixie Spindle & Flyer Co.
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.

SPINNING RINGS—

Connecticut Mill Supply Co.
Draper Company.
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.
Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co.

SPOOLERS—

Draper Co.
Easton and Burnham Machine Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.

STARCH—

Keever Bros. Co.
Keever Starch Co.

TEMPLES—

Draper Company.

TWISTERS—

Draper Company.
Fales and Jenks Machine Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.

WARP STOP MOTIONS—

Crompton & Knowles Loom Works.
Draper Company.
The Stafford Co.

WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS—

Arabol Mfg. Co.
Bosson & Lane.
Faberwerke-Hoechst Co.
John P. Marston.
Keever Bros. Co.
A. Klipstein & Co.
Seydel Mfg. Co.
So. Dyestuff & Chemical Co.

WARPERS—

T. C. Entwistle Co.
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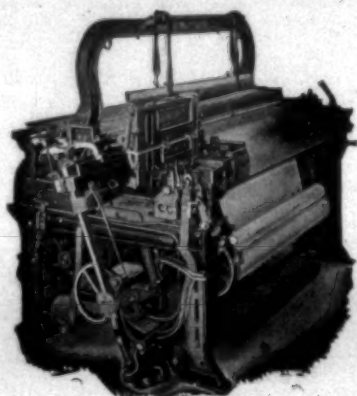
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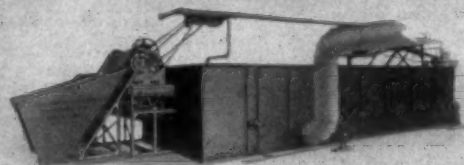
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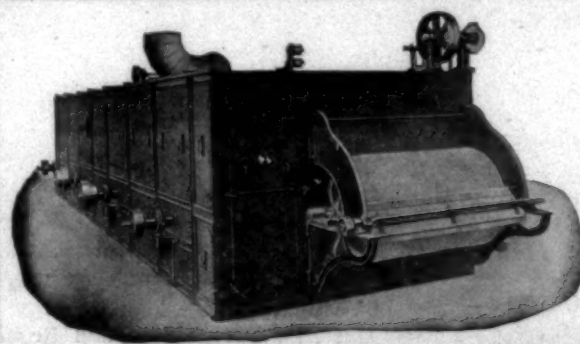
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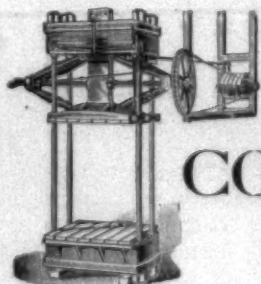
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